

Zoanthus confertus,* Verrill (Pl. I. fig. 12).

Polyyps with thin transparent body-wall, so closely packed as to be polygonally flattened.

Habitat.—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope ; 10–20 fathoms.

Dimensions.—Of the individual polyyps—height, 0·6–0·8 cm. ; breadth, 0·3–0·4 cm.

The species is in general structure very close to the preceding, but differs in the thin consistence of the body-wall, through which may be seen the mesenteries, and in the compact arrangement of the polyyps. The latter being consequently compressed polyhedrally, a character of importance is afforded for the species, which is further marked off by the transparence and delicacy of the body-wall.

Genus *Epizoanthus*, Verrill.

Integument incrustated, cœnenchyme (mostly ?) lamellar ; sphincter simple, mesogloal ; mesenteries arranged on the macrotype ; colonies (mainly ?) parasitic.

Epizoanthus thalamophilus,* n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 3 ; Pl. IV. figs. 7, 8).

Incrustation scanty, exclusively composed of Foraminiferal shells, which are arranged on the individual polyyps into 15–20 longitudinal rows, bifurcating downwards ; body-wall transparent ; tentacles 30–40, very long, and arranged in two rows.

Habitat.—Station 299, December 14, 1875 ; 2160 fathoms ; on Gastropod shells.

Dimensions.—Height of the contracted individuals, 0·2–1·3 cm. ; diameter at the base, 0·9–1·5 cm.

“The colony of seventeen individuals has settled on a deserted *Fusus* shell about 8 cm. long. The polyyps are principally situated on the back of the shell, and only the five young individuals at its apex are arranged in a whorl round it. The region round the aperture of the shell is free from polyyps ; they rise with elliptical bases from a common cœnenchyme, and arch upwards like a dome. The largest specimens have a base of 10–15 mm. in diameter, and are 13 mm. high ; but we find every transition to the smallest specimens, which appear as flat elongated projections with a base of 5–9 mm., and a height of 1·5–3 mm. The cœnenchyme is a continuous sheet, 0·3–0·5 mm. in thickness, which covers the shell as far as the colony reaches. Towards its termination it becomes constantly thinner and more transparent, till it ends as a very delicate pellicle, which may be easily rubbed off. All the polyyps were in a highly contracted condition ; and at the dome-shaped summit lies, on a prominence which is bounded by a circular furrow, the entrance to the interior ; it is hardly recognisable as an opening, and is formed by the indrawn parts of the body-wall. The latter is of slight thickness, so that the